

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

Como, Miss., January 26.—Colonel Jeff. Forrest has captured Island No. 60, with all the negroes and managers, killing fifteen of them in effecting his purpose. He destroyed their oxen, wagons and mules. The negroes have arrived here. Our scouts report that the Yankees have evacuated Corinth, blowing up their fortifications and falling back in the direction of Memphis. It is also reported that they have evacuated Fort Pillow. The Yankee transports which went down the river carrying Sherman and his corps, are now reported to be in the Yazoo.

Waterford, Miss., January 19.—Two hundred men under Captain Pean, from Tennessee, to join Forrest, passed here to-day. They left Jackson, Tenn., Thursday, and crossed the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Saturday night at Middleton. They say many more are coming. Their information is that the enemy are going to evacuate the road from Corinth to LaGrange. Jackson, Tenn., was not burned. They learned that Sherman's corps have returned eleven thousand strong, and are at LaGrange, and intend making a grand raid southward soon.

Mobile, January 26.—Banks, the Yankee General, has ordered an election, for a State Convention, to take place in Louisiana, on the first Monday in April—the Convention to meet on the first Monday in May.

Dalton, January 22.—Major G. A. Heary arrived here yesterday from Tusculum, and reports Roddy's command in splendid condition for service. The enemy is compelling all citizens to leave Huntsville who refuse to take the oath, Forrest is doing good service. He had whipped the enemy at LaGrange, Collierville and Germantown. The young men are flocking from all quarters to his command. There is a large force in West Tennessee ready to join him. Bright prospects for a spring campaign.

Russellville, Tenn., January 26.—Our cavalry are still in the neighborhood of Knoxville. Their captures during the recent retreat sum up 800 cattle, 300 wagons, two flat boats loaded with crackers, tobacco, &c., and several hundred barrels of flour. A reconnaissance in the direction of Tazewell yesterday, by Major Day, found the Yankees strongly fortified there, and in considerable force. Twenty of our wagons were captured on Friday, whilst foraging beyond the French Broad. The cars ran as far as Greenville yesterday, and will reach here by Saturday next.

Como, Miss., January 26.—We have North-ers dates to the 24th instant.

Another plot on the part of the "rebels" in Canada to release the Confederate prisoners on Johnson's Island has been discovered, and two companies of British troops have been sent to Windsor, opposite Detroit. A Yankee brigade arrived at Sandusky on the 13th, and crossed on the ice to Johnson's Island. The cause of the movement was the apprehension of a plot of the rebels to escape.

It is reported that Quantrell, with 1500 men, is at New Carthage, La., below Vicksburg.

A Morris Island correspondent says: "We now have two iron-clads inside of Charleston harbor—the obstructions having been removed by natural causes. The city frequently takes fire, burning many houses at a time. Last Sunday the fire burned eight houses."

The Yankee Congress has ordered five Major Generals and twenty Brigadier Generals to be retired from the service.

The New York Herald publishes an intercepted letter, dated 31st ult., which states that General Lee has been joined by Longstreet, and is about to execute a combination, the result of which will be the planting of the Southern flag in Baltimore.

The Democratic Congressmen, in caucus at Washington, decided on Cincinnati as the place for holding their National Convention.

A New York despatch of the 12th says, Faragut will leave in a few days for below, with a fleet of nine small draught gunboats.

The New Hampshire Republican State Convention unanimously nominated Abraham Lincoln for President.

A Chattanooga despatch reports intimations that a force of Federal cavalry will shortly make a raid upon Montgomery.

The United States gunboat Huron captured an English schooner from Nassau in Dodery Sound, Germany.

The Florida has sailed from Brest, having completed her repairs.

The Fort Jackson Mutiny.—There have been numerous denials and "corrections" concerning the alleged mutiny of Lincoln's negro soldiers at Fort Jackson, below New Orleans. The following throws some light upon the matter:

The trial of the chief mutineers in the Fort Jackson negro uprising, published some time since in the Herald, is now going on, Major Meloney, 1st U. S. Infantry, presiding over the Court. Nothing definite has yet been determined upon. It is supposed, however, a severe example of the great military sin of insubordination will be made as a warning to others of the same color, to the effect that mutiny is not the proper redress for grievances, whatever may be their enormity.

By Last Night's Mail.

CHARLESTON, JANUARY 28.—From Tuesday afternoon up to eight o'clock last evening not a single shot was fired at the city. Between eight and nine o'clock last night a few shells were thrown in quick succession.

Two shots were fired by the enemy at Fort Sumter on Tuesday night, one of which missed.

We have nothing new respecting the position or movements of the fleet.—Mercury.

BROOKHAVEN, January 27.—On the 25th, Wirt Adams captured 35 prisoners, with 60 wagons and teams, laden with cotton, going to Natchez, and about 80 negroes.

MERIDIAN, Miss., January 27.—Advices from Vicksburg of the 20th instant state that the enemy is making preparations to move out and occupy Jackson. Pontoon bridges are being thrown across the Big Black River for that purpose. Sherman left Vicksburg on the 18th, on a gunboat, going down the river. The enemy exhibits unusual activity at Vicksburg. Reinforcements have been sent there from Memphis.

ORANGE C. H., January 27.—The reported advance of the enemy by way of Madison C. H. is doubted. Skirmishing has been going on for a few days between our foraging parties and the enemy's pickets.

RICHMOND, January 22.—The correspondence between President Davis and Pope Pius IX is published.

The first, under date of September 22d, says he has read the letters addressed by his Holiness to the venerable chief of the Catholic clergy of New York, and is deeply sensible of the Christian character and sympathy with which his Holiness has twice urged them to use every exertion for the restoration of peace. He, therefore, in the name of the people of the Confederate States, offers the expression of our sincere and cordial approbation of the Christian charity and love by which his Holiness is actuated, and assures him that we are now and ever have been desirous that this wicked war shall cease; that we desire no evil to our enemies, nor covet their possessions, but are only struggling that they may cease to devastate our land, and that we may be permitted to live under our own laws and institution.

The Pope's reply is addressed to "The Illustrations Honorable Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, America, Richmond, Virginia." The Pope says it is very gratifying to recognize the fact, that the people of the Confederate States are animated by the same desire for peace and tranquility as inculcated in the aforesaid letters. Oh, that other people also of States and their rulers, would receive and embrace the counsels of peace. We should not cease to implore God to pour out a spirit of Christian love and peace upon all the people of America, and to preserve them from the great calamities with which they are afflicted.—Dated at Rome, 3d December.

MISSOURI.—Perhaps no greater display of meanness was ever made by the enemy than the action taken in regard to a number of Confederate officers who were killed in Missouri. Among these was Col. Emmet McDonald, rendered famous at the commencement of the war by refusing the Yankee parole, and testing the legality of it in the courts, and afterwards as a gallant artilleryman in the armies of Van Dorn and Price. He and Col. Wimers were killed in the interior of the State, after an unsuccessful attempt to capture Lexington, and both having been old and respectable citizens of St. Louis, their remains were brought to that city for interment by their friends. The body of Colonel Wimers was being tenderly watched, as a last sad duty, by his wife, when, at 9 o'clock at night, a Yankee guard entered the house, took the remains from the gaze of the sorrowing family and crushing the corpse into a box which proved too small for its reception, threw it into a common dray, and hurried it off to some place of secret sepulchre, which has never been discovered by the bereaved family of the unfortunate man. Information of this infamous proceeding was at once sent to the friends who were performing the last sad rites for poor McDonald. None but ladies were present, yet in this trying hour they presented a picture of heroism and fortitude seldom discovered. Taking from the hearthstones the fire shovels, this little burial party retired into the yard of the house, and there dug the grave which was destined to shield from insult the last remains of a gallant soldier. When this singular labor of love and mercy had been performed, these heroic women re-entered the chamber of death, and unaided by the hand of man, removed the ghastly corpse out to its obscure place of rest, and performed the funeral services while a fierce storm raged around them, and the rain poured down in torrents. This is, indeed, more like the picture of a disordered imagination than a stern, actual reality as it is. When it is necessary to shield the dead from such fanatical and infamous power, the reader may judge of the trials of the living.—Atlanta Register.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1864.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We send, this week, receipts to those of the subscribers to the Camden Confederate, who have paid in advance.

Mr. Herahman requests us to say, if there are any who have paid him and to whom no receipts are sent, if they will make it known to the Postmaster in Camden, immediately, he will at once have receipts forwarded.

LOSS BY FIRE.

On Friday last, the dwelling house occupied by Benjamin Prescott, on the plantation of the estate of W. A. Ancrum, deceased, about eight miles below Camden, was destroyed, with its contents, and about thirty bales of cotton, which had been stored underneath. The loss to Mr. Prescott is very severe, particularly at this time, as his family saved only the clothes they had on. The origin of the fire is unknown, but supposed to have been communicated to the cotton by accident, which ought to be a warning to our country friends who have cotton about their dwellings, to remove it to a safe distance. We are not informed as to the owner of the cotton. It did not belong to the estate. The building was a very substantial and convenient one, nearly new.

AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF KERSHAW DISTRICT.

The first of this week that venerable and faithful servant of God and his country, Dr. JOHN BACHMAN of Charleston, S. C., made a visit to this place, for the purpose of getting our people more interested in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals of our State. They need many little comforts which the General Commissary cannot supply, and who that has a heart to feel and the ability to give, can withhold their mite from an object so necessary and praiseworthy. These poor fellows have risked their lives for your defence, and bared their breasts between you and the invaders of your homes and altars. Could you have the heart to turn them off if they were at your own door? They are equally needy although you may not see them, and the benevolent who wait upon them, call upon you to aid in ministering to their comfort. Send them your flour, meal, hominy, bacon, lard, butter, eggs, chickens, sweet potatoes, red pepper, or whatever else you can spare, to the store of Mr. W. E. McDOWALL, Camden, who will furnish bags for the meal, &c. Do it, each one for yourselves, and wait not for your neighbor, and the blessing of him who is ready to perish will be yours.

OUR CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

With States, as with individuals, there is a time when it becomes necessary to look their difficulties full in the face. Nothing is gained by resting on false security, or crying peace when there is no peace. The past three years have been full of instruction, mingled with many trials and severe tests of character. We have sacrificed much of treasure and more of the best blood of the South, yet we have not accomplished what we set out to do. The great boon of liberty and independence is in the distance. Can we dare we, in view of the past and the hopes of the future, entertain for a moment any other thought than resistance to the tyranny at Washington, by every means an All-Wise Creator has placed in our power. Look at the difference in view of subjugation: we lose everything dear to freemen—will be loaded over by vulgar and miserable task-masters—our lands confiscated—our name a bye-word and reproach among the nations of the earth, and our history without a record, save what would bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of our descendants. Look on the other side of the picture: the achievement of our liberties by brave hearts and stout arms, when we can sit under our own vine and fig tree, to enjoy the rich returns of the soil of our own sunny South. Commercial intercourse with the nations, untrammelled by the unjust barriers of a vicious protective tariff—our children educated at our own schools and colleges, filled by teachers and professors to the manor born—the citizens of our free republic honored at home and respected abroad. For such a cause as ours, let each in their sphere, labor cheerfully upholding the government, in payment of taxes, in increasing the products of the soil, in multiplying the arts of industry and domestic economy, and above all, let our brave soldiers continue as they have done heretofore, to show an unbroken front in the field of battle, and that greatest of blessings, liberty, free and properly regulated, which never has and never can be secured without costly sacrifices, will be ours.

MORE BUSHWHACKERS.—The Marion Sentinel says that, on Monday last, seventeen bushwhackers were marched into Bristol, tied with ropes. They were attacked in their encampment in the county of Carter, where they were upon the eve of starting to the Yankee lines. Three were left in the jail at Elizabethton and five were dispatched before the others surrendered.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.—The London Index thus pictures the "situation" in Europe at the present moment:

At this time every member of the European family stands armed to the teeth, and each for the last few years has spent a greater proportion of its resources than at any previous epoch in preparing itself for deadly strife against the others. To meet in family council at such a time could at worst precipitate by a very brief period what must inevitably come otherwise; it is far more likely that it would avert the danger.

The Yankees practice deception in Washington even in the burial of the dead. The same coffin (a fine one is used every time to bear the body to the grave, when it is taken out and put in a common pine box. The dead are placed in a vault in the Congressional graveyard.

India has filled her quota of 16,000 under the last call, and 2,000 over.

Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, is to be placed on the retired list.

Forrest's campaign in North Mississippi and West Tennessee resulted most satisfactorily. He took in seven hundred troops and brought out five thousand.

INTERESTING IF TRUE.

The Mobile Register says: We learn from a gentleman who arrived from the border of the Mississippi, and for whose veracity we can vouch, that a serious insurrection occurred some time last week among a portion of the negro troops near Vicksburg.

Our informant says that a Colonel of an African regiment, while drilling it, found one of the men obstinate, and, taking his musket from him, used some harsh language. The negro replied insolently, and the commander killed him. This excited the anger of the rest of the regiment, and they rushed on the whites and slaughtered several of them. They also charged a battery, took possession of it, and turned it on the whites. A courier was immediately dispatched to Vicksburg for reinforcements. Two brigades were sent, on a double quick, to the scene of action. They charged and re-took the battery from the negroes, and turning the guns on them, managed, by grape and canister, to kill and wound between four and five hundred. We also learn that nearly all of the negro soldiers have been sent up the Mississippi, to what point our informant did not know. Three of them, belonging to the brother-in-law of our informant, came back to their owner's plantation after this affair, begging to be pardoned and promising to be faithful. They had escaped from the massacre. Our informant heard the report of the guns and the screams of the massacred negroes.

We have so much doubt of rumors from the direction of the Mississippi that we are slow to believe anything from that quarter that is not entirely credible. This statement seems to us to have that quality, and accordingly we give it to our readers. We believe that it is substantially true.

We also learn from the same gentleman that there was an important rumor when he left, which was supposed to be unquestionable. That is that Col. Ike Harrison had captured some twelve or fourteen Yankee transports at Milliken's Bend, and destroyed them, after taking out such stores as he could conveniently carry off with him. The report, we may say, was admitted to be true by Yankee soldiers, near whom our informant resides. The consequence of the loss of the transports was that the price of flour within two days rose in Vicksburg from \$16 to \$18 a barrel.

THE FORTHCOMING MILITARY BILL.—EXEMPTIONS.—The editor of the Savannah Republican writes to that paper from Richmond, under date of the 18th instant:

Congress is now most earnestly engaged with the various measures, military and financial, which the crisis so urgently demands, and they will be issued in the form of laws at a very early day. The military bill, passed by the Senate Saturday last, is now before the House. Its provisions have not been given to the public, but I will make a guess at them and lay a small wager for its correctness.

It is understood that the bill extends the conscription age to all able bodied citizens under fifty-five years of age and over eighteen; those over forty-five to be employed in home duties, such as the Quartermaster and Commissary departments, enrolling officers, provost guards for towns and cities, guards for railroad lines and bridges, and such like employments, those now engaged in them being transferred to active duty in the field, together with all persons enrolled under forty-five years of age. The exemption lists is enlarged upon that originally reported to the Senate by the Committee. It embraces ministers of religion in charge of regular congregations, physicians thirty-five years of age and over, who have been seven years in regular practice, teachers of established schools of twenty scholars, one editor to each newspaper published prior to the 1st of April, 1862, together with such journeymen printers as he will swear are absolutely necessary for keeping up his journal (book keepers, mail clerks, reporters, engineers and pressmen are not included in the bill as it stands); one shoemaker to every three hundred inhabitants, to be over forty-five years of age and selected by county courts. These are all the special exemptions, though a discretion is vested in the President and Secretary of War to detail such persons as may be required by the absolute necessities of the community. The bill will likely pass the House without any material change.

The total number of alien emigrants which arrived in New York to December 30, is 155,226; while in 1862, the number was but 76,306.